IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New York notice is hareby given to all persons having claims against William SYMES late of the three of New York, decreased, to present the same, with voncher of New York, decreased, to present the same, with voncher of the subscribe of the presidence, No. 377 Phird are now, in the City of New York, the thurteenth day of October, of April next - Daled New York, the thurteenth day of October, of April next - Daled New York, the thurteenth day of October, of April next - Daled New York, the thurteenth day of October, or April next - Daled New York, the thurteenth day of October, or April next - Daled New York, the thurteenth day of October, or April next - Daled New York, the thurteenth day of October, or April next - Daled New York, the thurteenth day of October, or April next - Daled New York, the thurteenth day of October, or April next - Daled New York - Text - Daled New York - Daled

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT -- ISAAC P. NEW YORK SUPREME COURT —18AAC P.

BUILL ast JOHN MORRIS KERR—summons by
money demand on contract (Com not ser.) —To the defendent
above named: You are bettery summon ed and required to anabove named: You are bettery summon ed and required to
the state of the City and County of Rew Jerk, at the
City of New Tork, and to serve a copy of your
answer to the said complished on the subscribers at their ofser, No. 66 Wall street, in the City of New York, within
freely days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fell to answer
the said complished within the time stireard, the plaining in
his action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two
Hundred and fifty seven, beside the costs of this aconon.—Dated
bundred and fifty seven, beside the costs of this aconon.—Dated
Cuty of the City and Conney of New York, on the two-lift of
City of the City and Conney of New York, on the two-lift of
City of the City and Conney of New York, on the two-lift of
City of the City and Conney of New York, on the two-lift of
Date to Wed*

UPREME COURT.-CHARLES TAYLOR SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES TAYLOR against JOHN T. DAVIS and ROBERT MORRISON—Simmens for a money demand on contract. To JOHN T. DAVIS and ROBERT MORRISON—Sirs: You are bereby summoned to snewer the complant in this action, of which a cepy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of you maker upon us at our office, No. 38 Wall street, etty of New-Yort, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the complaint as sforesaid the Planniff will take judgment scalinst you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, besides the costs of this action. Dated September 7, 1857.

MANN & RODMAN, Plaintiff 's Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above action was filed in the City of New-York, in the City Holl in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 187, 19 haw10w W.

in the City of New-York, on the Sth day of September M. & R so I hawlow W

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-Dynk.—HARMON K WELLS and JONATHANS. OHRISTIE agt. JAMES OLMSFEAD and CHARLES PERFECT To the show-named of-endants and each of them: You are hereby summersed and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be fined in the effice of the Clerk of the City and to and County of New York, at the City Ball in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office. No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within action the subscriber at his office, which is summens on yor, exclusive twenty days after the service of this summens on yor, exclusive either day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the thus aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take independ against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time afcreased the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and size deliars and thirty eight cents, with interest thereon from the thirteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action—Dated New York, Sept 18, 1857 W WELLS Plaintiffs' attorney. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall an said City on the 6th day of October, 1857.

of lawfer W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New CUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARTHA HEALY agt. MICHAEL HEALY.—Sammons for relief. (Com. not set).—To the above named defendant: You are here by summoned and required to answer the coupleint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Cirty and County of New York, at the City Hall, New York City, on the 8th day of October, 187, and to serve a cypy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint whim the time afore-said the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, October 2, 1857. SPENCER & SANFORD, oltjaw6w.

SUPREME COURT.-WILLIAM W. HUN-SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM W. HUNTINGTON agt E MOORE DAVIS and — BOHEM,
emposing the firm of Bohem & Davis, of Philadelphia. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com not. ser.) To the
above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to nauwer the complaint in this action, which will be
filed in the office of the Cierk of the City and County of Newyork, at the City Hell in said eity, and to serve a copy of your
answer to the suid examplant on the subscribers, at their office,
No. 59 Wall street, Jauncey Court, in said City, within twenty
days after the service of this aummons on you exclusive of the
day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint
within the time afovesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take
judgment against you for the sum of thriteen bundred and stay,
bor doffars and nineteen cents with interest from the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyaven, hesides the costs of this action — Dated October 2, 1877.

SOMMERS & JOHNSON, Plaintiff a Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed October 12, 1877,
in the office of the Cierk of the City and County of New York.
old lawfor W

New York Daily Tribune

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED OF HORSES.

The next thing to be observed by the horse breeder, in raising stock of any kind after the stallion, is the temper and condition of the dam.

The former, because nothing is more decidedly transmissible in the blood than temper; the sec ad, because, unless she is in sood health and vigor, it is

impossible that she can produce vigorous and healthy offspring. "In health." says the same writer, who has been quoted above, "the brood-mare should be asimal will allow; at all events, it is the most important point of all, and in every case the mare should be very carefully examined, with a view to discover what deviations from a natural state have been entailed upon her by her own labors, Independently of the consequence of accidents, all deviations from a state of health in the mare may be considered as more or less transmitted to her, because, in a thoroughly sound constitution, no ordinary treatment such as training consists of will produce disease, and it is only hereditary predispostions which, under this process entails its ap parance. Still, there are positive, comparative and superlative degrees of objectionable diseases ine dental to the broad mare, which should be accepted or refused accordingly. All accidental dekets, such as broken knees, dislocated hips, or een 'breaks down,' may be passed over; the latter bowever, only when the stock from which the pare is descended are famous for standing their work without this frailty of sinew and ligament Spaying ringhones large splents side-hones and in bet, all bony enlargements, are constitutional defects, and will be almost sure to be perpetuated, more or less according to the degree in which they exist in the particular case. Curby books are also herediary, as d should be avoided; though many a one buch bent at the junction of the os calcis and ustratelus is not at all liable to curbs. It is the defec ive condition of the ligaments there, not the angubr junction, which leads to curbs; and the breeder thould esrefully investigate the individual case be fore accepting or rejecting a mare with suspicious becks. Bad feet, whether from contraction or from too flat and thin a sole, should be avoided bit when they have obviously arisen from bad shoeig the defect may be passed over. Such are the poeral considerations bearing upon soundness of ab That of wind is no less important. Brokenunded mares seldom breed, and they are theretre out of the question, if for no other reason; ht no one would risk the recurrence, even if he could get such a mare strated. Roaring is a much texed question, which is by no means theoretically tettled among our chief veterinary authorities, nor practicall; by our breeders. Every year, however becomes more and more frequent and important, and the risk of reproduction is toe great for any person willfully to run by breeling from a roarer. As far as I can learn, it appears to be much more tereditary on the side of the mare than on that of the horse; and not even the offer of a "Virago" should tempt me to use her as a broad mare.

not be hereditary; but in all cases it should be viewed with suspicion as great as that due to roaring. Simple cataract, without inflammation, undoubtedly runs in families; and when a horse or mare has both eyes suffering with this disease, without any other derangement of the eye, I should eachest them carefully. When blindness is the result of violent inflammation brought on by mismaragement, or by sinfluenza, or by any similar cause, the eye itself is more or less disorganized;

and though this is of itself objectionable, as showing a weakness of the organ, it is not so bad as the regular cataract." The writer quoted is one of much and standard authority, yet it is questionable whether, is his desire to put the question fairly in all its lights be has not laid too little rather than too much stress on both these perilous affections. We should say, under no possible circumstances breed from a stallion which has any affection of any kind of the respiratory organs, whether seated in the lungs or in the windpipe, or from one which has any affection of the eyes, unless it be the direct result of an accident, such as a blow or a puncture. nor even then, if the accident, having occurred to one eye, the other has sympathetically followed suit; and, on the other side, we should say on no account breed from a mare affected in either way. unless she be possessed of some excellences so extraordinary and countervailing, that for the sake of preserving the stock one would be willing to run some risk of having a worthless animal for his own use, in the hope of possibly having one free from the dreaded defect and of superlative excellence. In any event, however, the practice is to be eschewed and the risk considered excessive. Previous to sending the mare to the horse she should be get into the most perfect state of health and condition, by moderate exercise, abundance of good nutritious food and warm stabling. It is not desirable that she should be in a pampered state produced by het stables or extraordinary clothing. that she should have the short fine coat or the blooming and glowing condition of the skin, for which one would look in a race horse about to contend for a four mile heat-not that she should be in that wiry form of sinew and steel-like hardness of muscle, which is only the result of training. Still less desirable is it that she should be overloaded

with fat, especially of that soft fat generated by artificial feeding. While the mare is carrying her foal during the first three or four months of her gestations, she will be much the fitter, not the worse for doing her ordinary work-not of course galloping long distances at her speed, nor trotting matches, nor doing extraordinary distances on the road, but if she be a carriage mare or a hackney doing her regular day's work at her ordinary pace before a carriage or under the saddle, or if she be a farm mare going through the usual routine of light plowing, harrowing, or road-work, never being put to any sudden or extreme exertion, such as being made to pull at excessive loads, or to any efforts likely to produce sudden jerks or strains, which are, of all things, the most likely to cause a mare to slip her foal. At a later period her work should be lighter and slower, but none the less regular, nor should her exercise ever be wholly intermitted. If she be let to run at grass, she should be in a small in closure in which she may trot indeed, and even canter or gallop at half speed, but in which she cannot well get to her racing speed, or she will be likely to overdo herself, beside running the chance of getting falls and other accidents, which may produce consequences the most disastrous. Such in-

closures should be divided by fences sufficiently high and solid that they shall not present to the animals the idea of being easily surmounted or broken through, for if they seem to be so, even if they be not so in reality, the mares will be constantly trying to leap them or ferce their way through them, and bad, perhaps fatal, accidents will be occurring. It is a far better plan to have the fences made, at least at the upper part, of open work, so that the animals in two adjacent lots may te able to see one another and communicate with out being able to get at each other (as when so situated they will be constantly gently trotting to and fro in order to find a method of getting together, which will keep them in proper exercise), than to confine two or more mares in the same lot or inclosure, as in that case they will be apt, in play and rivalry, to extend themselves too much to their speed, and over exert themselves. An acre is upple space for such an inclosure, and it should be provided with a good comfortable but or porch, for shade in Summer and warmth in Winter, the doorway of which ought not to be less than five feet in width and eight in hight, with the angles of the door posts and lintel rounded off, in order to prevent the hips from being injured as the animal passes rapidly and impetuously in and out, or from the ooll being injured by throwing up the head suddealy and striking the sharp edge of the lintel. The food of the brood mare during her gestation should be hberal, generous and nutritious, without being heating: for it is to be remembered that durog this time the female has to generate blood for the nourishment of her fortus as well as of herself. Green succulent grasses and roots are excellent at this time, as clover, lucerne, green corn, sowed breadcast and cut young for the purpose; ruts baga turnips and, best of all, carrots. Large quantities of oats or of corn should not be given-if the atter be used at all, it should be old and thoroughly dried-though it is not advisable to cut them off en tirely; from four to eight quarts of oats may be given daily with advantage, and bran mashes, with the oats added to them, steamed or moistened with hot water, will be found the best method of admin istering them. There is no more certain method of insuring the production of a poor, under-sized starveling and weak-constitutioned foal, than to starve the mother, or to feed her on ill-suited or

lorg as the young animal is sucking the dam. "Lastly, the temper," says the same authorit on whom we have already drawn so largely, " is of the greatest importance, by which must be an derstood, not that gentleness at grass, which may there are so many conditions of what is termed to use her as a broad mare. There are so many conditions of what is termed "rearing," that it is difficult to form any opinion hat shall apply to all cases. In some instances, where it has arisen from neglected strangles—there it has arisen from neglected strangles—the time in the United States as cold discovered by the word which is remarkable for refusing to answer to the call of the rider, which is nore distinctive than the topic of the gowns of the gowns of the thought of as the mether of a family; and if a more belong to a breed which is remarkable for refusing to answer to the call of the rider, which is in every way objectionable. The continues, the should be consigned to any task rather than the stud farm. Neither should a mare be used for this purpose which had been too irritable to train, unless she happened to be an exceptional tasks. The plain facts of the case are a the same way. Blindness, again, may or may worse than even a roarer or a blind one. These lead the breeder's family to pet the mare, but

improper food during her gestation, or to keep her

cold or wet, or exposed to violent changes of tem-

perature. Equal care should be taken of both mo-

ther and foal, after the birth of the young animal;

and it will be found well to repay the extra expense,

if both are furnished with a little cats and with nu

tritious food of the descriptions named above so

are defects which are apparent in the colt or filly; but the irritability which interferes with training, whether for the racing or the trotting course, often leads to the expenditure of large sums on the faith of private trials, which are lost from the failure in public, owing to this defect of the pervous system." This same species of irritability not only prevents a horse from exerting him. self to the utmost in public, whether on the road or on the course, but will frequently even cause the animal, when he suspects, from indication of unusual preparation or activity in the stable, which horses are extraordinarily quick to observe, that he is about to be put to extra work on the morrow, to refuse his food entirely, owing to mere impatience, on the previous night. It is not unusual for horses, used in the hunting field, which become extraordinarily fond of the sport and to long eagerly for it, to know beforehand the days when, in the ordinary routine, their turn of duty would come off, and, in their irritable esgerness, to to refuse to feed for a whole day previous so as to render it necessary to resort to subtle contrivances in order to deceive them into tranquility. Other horses of this irritable temper will refuse their food while halting on the intervals of a journey, to such a degree as seriously to impair their powers of speed and endurance on the road. It is needless. therefore, to say that this irritable, nervous temperament is one of the very worst faults to which a horse can be liable, and as it is, indisputably, a constitutional ailment in the highest degree transmissible, there is none which should be more carefully avoided in either of the parents.

Sulkiness and savageness, and even the liability to start and shy violently, are, like wise, to some degree hereditary; but as these are capable of being medified and affected in the highest degree, if not absolutely cured, by judicious and humane treatment in the young animals, unless they are developed to the highest extent in either of the parent animals, they are not so essential to be guarded against.

Having thus briefly shown what are the good qualities to be most particularly sought, both on the sire's and en the dam's side, and what the defects or vices most sedulously to be avoided, we shall proceed hereafter to show how such qualifications may be blended, with a view to maintaining the better and eradicating the worse qualities of either parent in the future progeny, and shall, perhaps, take occasion to consider in what re-ticular strains of blood existing in this country and advertised for the use of breeders, these or those defects or advantages more particularly reside.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, October. Leonard Scot

The question of the present fashion of women's dress is discussed by The Westminster Review in a pithy article of the October number. Most of the statements of the writer will suit the meridian of New-York, as well as of London. He is especially savage on

THE BONNET OF 1857.

Glancing at the fashions for 1857, what do we see? On the head is a something, the purpose of which it would be difficult to discover by reason; a structure of silk or straw, adorned with flowers, ribbon, and lace, crowded on the angle of the jaws and the nape of the neck, and with its fore part just reaching the crown of the head. We have Mr. Spurgeon's authority for the effect to the eye of the spectator in front. Heing advised to preach against the prevailing folly in heac-gear, he paused as he stood up on the platform, looked around him, and said, "I have been requested to rebuke the bonnets of the day: but—upon my word—I don't see any." This is the bonnet of the Sum ner of 1857—pinned to the head in some troublesome way—leaving the face exposed in a manner which one need not be a Turkish parent to disapprove, and causing the hair to be powdered with dust, and the head and face to be alternately heated and chilled by sun and wind, so that the physicians are easily believed when they declare that cases of eye-disease, of toothache, and neuralgic pairs of the head and face, are beyond all precedent in their practice. For many months past English women and the ladies of America, where the extremes of heat and cold are greater than with us, have been subjecting themselves to the inconveniences of going out barebeaded, with the added annoyance of an apparatus which heats and worries the back of the neck. The broad-brimmed hats are a piece of good sense in the midst of a mass of folly. Punch, and other satirists, may quix the hat as a device for looking young; but the ridicule touches only the elderly wearers, and leaves the hat unimpeaced. Some quizzical specimens, plumed and beribboned, and so turned up and twisted about as to serve no more useful purposes than the prevailing bonret, may be seen here and there; but the simple original hat, with a bim which shades the eyes, and a crown which protects the head is worthy of all approbation, while it is exceedingly becoming to young wearers. hat, with a bim which shades the eyes, and a crown which protects the head is worthy of all approbation, while it is exceedingly becoming to young wearers. As to older people—if they sensibly decline wearing the bonnet which exposes their grey hair to the very crown, and feel that the hat is too jaunty—why do they not recur to the indigenous, serviceable, becoming, unobjectionable English straw bonnet of all times? Not the tancy chip, or the open shell-work of straw, filled up with silk, but the veritable straw fabric (Tascan or Dunstable at pleasure), which will outlast all charges of fashion in a cinate like ours. Tasre is no occasion to wear it in coal scuttle fashion, like holy District Visitors, so that a pious woman is always to be locked for at the end of a long bonnet; nor do the milliners insist on all ladies going barcheaded. The straw bonnet admits of all reasonable modifications; and that of five years ago, inclosing the face modestly, and covering the head comfertably, gratified good taste then, while it ratisfies sound reason now. Instead of it, we daily see old ladies in one of two extremes—either their lank jaws are exposed by the dark strings of a slouching hat, or their wrinkled faces and accomplished and artificial stings of a slouching hat, or their wrinkled faces and gray hair are encompassed with blonde and artificial flowers, as the trimming of the little excrescence called flowers, as the trimming of the little excrescence called a bonnet in our day. One would think that no woman could fail to perceive that wreaths and garlands are a youthful adomment, and that no one should wear arti-ficial flowers who could not fittingly dress her hair with natural ones; yet we see dowagers with reses and foliage clustering around their cheeks at every turn.

He is milder on

THE MANTLE. THE MANTLE.

The mantle is, perhaps, the best idea among the fashious of the day, and now and then we see one worn by a rensible woman, which fulfills all reasonable conditions; but the majority of them are so made as to partake of all the disadvantages of the existing gown. It used to be thought, and it will be thought again, that everything in the clock way loses it character, and therefore its tastefulness, by being fitted to the figure. A modern mantle which is confined at the waist, and has sleeves inserted in a tight armhole, is certainly not a vertiable mantle, whatever fined at the waist, and has sleeves inserted in a tight armhole, is certainly not a veritable mantle, whatever else it may be; and when we see it, as in this Sammer of 1857, cut down to a mere band round the chest, extending as higher than the point of the shoulder, and turning into a sleeved jacket below, we have no more to say to it as a respectable member of the mantle tribe. But to respectability in the eyes of tasts, it usually forfeits all pretension by its parade of ornamentation. Its fringes, and bugles, and braids, and gimpe, and laces, and buttons—its frillings, and quillings, and puffings, and edgings, and slashings, are two meretricious for any garment of the clock order, or for permanent fashion, though this article is perhaps the least objectionable of the whole suit now favored by permanent fashion, though this article is perhaps the least objectionable of the whole suit now favored by the caprice of the day.

But he grows frantic at the extravagance and

ugliness of THE MODERN GOWN.

expensive materials obtainable. Ladies who need to dress handsomely on thirty pounds a year, now find that sum insufficient for their gowns alone and middle-class young ladies, who have hither to been satisfied with twen y pounds a year, are now driven to their with "cut to keep up with the mode at all: and they have recourse to cheap showy sliks that will not last, or light ganzy materials requiring a style of posticost which makes the dress a costly one after all Maid-cervatie, who have before deposited something in Saviegs Banks every quarter, now feel morally compelled to buy twice as many yards as formarly for their gowns. "It is but hinep-noce a yard," the misters says when a gown is a print, but the gowns are rot all trints; and if all require eight or ten breatths in the skint, the difference at the end of the year to a girl whose wages are ten or twelve pounds, is not small. Even the cheap print gowns require so menh making, and are so troublesome to wash and iron, that the custom is a tyrancus one to those on whom it weighs least. As for the nost numerous order of its victims—that of middle-class ladies—this year. 1857, will be a mortifying or disastrous one in the family history of too many households. The cost of dress has become so dispreparationate to other items of expenditure, as to create serious difficulty in the homes of men of busineers, who have hitherto been able to provide their wives and daughters with whatever was needful to a moderate complexency. The rich slike of the day, under their various names, of which every lady now thinks one at least absolutely necessary, cannot be had for a wife and daughters, with the prodigious trismings, which are equally indispensable, under a less sum than would manteria a country dergyman, or half-pay efficer and his faravily. The pharapherualis of ribbons, lacer, frieges, and flowers, is more expensive than the entire gown of ten years ago. It is not our purpose, as we have netified, to go into the serious moral consideration of the case, or we might skint is much more easy to invert. If it is
to be a drive, and not a walk, the good man runs the
risk of being dismissed as a haughty actress dismissed
at old friend. With a vehement prohibitive gesture
she drove him back from the carriage step, with
"Pardon me—I and my dress occupy the carriage."
The same women who in their youth marveled at the
slavery to fashion, which induced their grandmothers
to kneel in the carriage for a drive of many miles, to
save their lofty head-dresses, now banish husband or
father to the box, or compel them to walk, to make
room for the accommodation of flounces or steel
springs. Sunday is changed. The children cannot go
to church because mamma leaves no room for them;
and papa has to stand aside, in the face of the congregation, while his lady is effecting the difficult enterprise of entering her pew. Are the ladies aware that the
dullness of church is relieved to bachelor gentlemen
by the amusement of watching, and afterward discuesing, the comparative skill of the ladies in passing
their pew-doors? We are concerned to find that a
new method of getting up Prayer-Books and Bibles
for church use enables the ladies to find their own
amusement while apparently engaged in worship. It
seems to be really the fact that the ladies! PrayerBooks have a small mirror bound up with the coverprobably of about the same size as that in the hatcrowns of dandies—which they consult while devoutly
covering faces on entering their pews.

He becomes pensive and almost lachrymose in the

He becomes pensive and almost lachrymose in the

contemplation of

contemplation of

THE IRON AGE OF FASHION.

We would fain think that our country women may attain in time that true self-respect which will destroy the last degree of resemblance between them and the aboriginal savages—a resemblance which they themselves at present perpetuate. We need not point out the analogies between savage and fashionable decorations: they are obvious and mortifying enough from the ouchers who makes holes in her care, as the Fejce woman makes a hole in her nose, to hang je wels by, to the maid-servant who this Sammer has nad an entire clothes-line hemmed into her petticoat, thereby likening herrelf to the squaw who winds herself about with a hundred yards of wampum. We would rather refer our country women to the more refined works of nature than to the silly and conceited savage. Throughout the range of animated nature, the splender of ornamentation is assigned to the male, while a der of ornamentation is assigned to the male, while a quiet grace is the appropriate charm of the female. Throughout the universe of birds and insects it is so; and among the superior animals the same order is very marked it would be well for women if they could perceive the wisdom of conformity to that order in their own case; for it is incontestable that the grace which they lose wisdom of conformity to that order in their own case; for it is incontestable that the grace which they lose in making dress more than an adjunct caunot be compensated for by anything in the dress itself. Last them try for themselves in regard to the most graceful creatures of other races. Wrap up an Arabian horse in the gayest trappings of the cld hobby horse—and what is the effect! Device a dress for the deer which shall train mel their limbs, and where is their charm, be their caparison never so splet did? Is the hooded falcon more beautiful, with its pert feather on its crown, than when it can use its brilliant eyes at will? Imagine for a moment the absurdity of subjecting any other creatures, as our women subject themselves, to the rage of the day. We call ours an iron age. We have our iron railways and ships, our palaces framed in iron, and our iron staircases, and even houses, as a recurity against fire; our iron cables and telegraph wires putting a girdle round the earth; and we cannot stop here, but frame and case even houses, as a security against fire; our iron cables and telegraph wires putting a girdle round the carth; and we cannot stop here, but frame and case the ferrale form in iron, as the currier would defend his besieged town with an apparatus of leather. The stays had steel stiffenings before; and no withe head-dress can be kept on only by a profuse employment of long pins. The bouquet has a metallic foundation like everything clae, and each blostom and leaf is supported on a wire. And so is each prominence and movement of the prodigious skirts; for our ladies are actually caged in steel, and merely cover their cage with gorgeous silks, which are no more really clothing than the brougham in which they ride. It is a mournful climax with which nature caps the absurdity. ful climax with which nature caps the absurdity When the tender creatures are worn out with the wear When the tender creatures are worn out with the weary toil and folly of their rinnatural mode of life, and their pale blood and lax fibre must be restored, the iron nust be taken as medicine—the steel goes into the stomach. Place the most be witching of the animal creation under similar conditions of a titl diality, and wast will become of their grace and chaim! Everywhere else than in the human case, the value and beauty of objects recide in themselves and not in their accessories, and so it should be with the human object, whose accessories should always be too subordinate for distinction. This is what Dr. Johnson meant when he said that those persons are best dressed of whose dress of a count could afterward be given. This is what Brummel meant when he said, that a mat whose dress you notice in the street is an ill-dressed. whose dress you notice in the street is an ill-dresse msn. This is what our country women will perceiv to be true when their minds are duly brought to bea on a subject to which a most unnecessary amount o time is at present devoted, without any creditable

The writer winds up his ungallant protest by quoting entire the poem of our satirical townsman, Nothing to Wear," in which he finds some little consolation smid the abominations of the age, and commends its "skillful and effective method," and its "genial and excellent spirit."

A BET OF a CUEL AND a KISS.—There has been much excitement among politiciate during the canvass of the late State election, and many a strange but made upon lite result. A rather singular wager was paid Wednesday last by a young and beautiful ledy of this city. The fair one is the owner of a beautiful lot of shuring ringlets, and one of these and a kiss were bet with a young man who resides in this vicinity that Gardner would be the next Governor. Of course she lost, and the young gentle nan gallantly refusing to claim the wager, the, with true woman's grit took the shears, clipped the curl from among its mates, piaced it in his hands, and, throwing her arms around his neck, gallantly paid the forfeit. We need not add that the young man will tree are that carl. We should.

[Lynn Reporter.]

HENRY WINTER DAVIS'S SEAT TO BE CONTESTED. Henry P. Brooks, who was besten for Congress to the Fourth Detrict of Maryland, comprising a part of the City of Baltimore, by Henry Winter Davis, by a majority of 6,536, has published the following oard:

najority of 6,536, has published the following card:

A serie of duty compels me to contest the right of the Hon. H. W. Davis to the seat in the text Congress to which he appears, to some, to have one elected on the 4th instant. The proper legal notice will be given to him. A decent respect for your opinions induces me to make a brist public statement of the reasons which determine me to this course.

On the day of the election I visited most of the Ward pells comprised in the custrict in which I was a can cidate for your suffrages. My observation convinced me that the extraordinary arrangements, made for that occasion, had failed to accomplish their primary object—that of securing to all classes of citizens the right to vote. In most of the Wards the special policabandened the polls early in the day, having found that they were unable to afford that protection to citizens of one political sentiment, which those of contrary views seemed to find in some power above the law. I observed, thoughou, the district, that the political opponents of the parry which I had the honor to represent, had provided themselves with tickets bearing uniform rea stripes so as to be readily distinguished from the other ticket.

Owing to this fact, and to the occasional assaults at the polity, showing, as I thought, an organized and well-to nearest plan throughout the district for the in timication of voters. I ceased to regard the affair as any test of the pulitical sentiments of our people. I received during the day statements from a large number

well a teerted plan throughout the district for the in timication of voters I ceased to regard the affsir as any test of the political sentiments of our people. I received during the day statements from a large number of persors as to the harsh treatment which they had received, and their inability to deposit their votes.

I received assurances from the most reliable sources that illegal voting, by mitors and residents of other wards, had taken place at most of the polls, and that in numerous instances persons intending to vote one ticket had been compelled by fear to vote the other.

At the Eleventh Ward polls I observed the only appearance of such a contest as might be termed an election, and yet I have the ampiest testimony, I think, to show that the voice of that Ward has been alike stifled with the rest by illegal and fraudulent means. The evidence at my command is not confined to men bers of one political party. To the hon ref the community, be it said, vounteer statements have been made to me by men holding sentiments in extreme political antagonism to my own, expressing their ceire to rebuke, in any form, the scenes which they have witnessed. The duty which I have to perform is a profitlees and disagreeable one to me.

My interest in it is no more than that of every indidiviound citizen. I am satisfied that Congress has not the power to disp saces my opponent of his seat and conter it on me, for would I accept it if they had but I believe that they have the power to declare that a conspiracy existed to stifle the real voice of the people by fraud, force and intimidation, and in ascordance with that declaration to vacate the seat. In my judgment I have ample evidence to warrant the exercise of this power.

It is a case, I rejoice to know, unlike any other

judgment I have ample evidence to warrant the exercise of this power.

It is a case, I rejoice to know, unlike any other which has arisen in the history of cur contested elections, and involves the vital considerations of maintaining the purity of our elective franchise, and preserving the form of government committed to our charge. Thousands of distracthised citizens desire to lay their prinvariant before rome tribunal that will rebuke law-lessness by law, and vindicate the right of all classes of the people to a voice in their government. The trust reposed in me by their confidence demands that I should give them a hearing before the people of the United States in Congress assembled in this extraordinary made, inasmuch as they have been denied a participation in that high council in the manner contemplated by our form of government and our laws.

The Hon. James B. Clay, Democratic Member of Corgress from Kentucky, son of Henry Ciay, of all the n en who will appear in the next Congress, has the most difficult position to sustain. It is always hard for a man who happens to be the son of a distinguished father, to obtain the credit due him. He has his own reputation to make, and he has the brightness of his father's fame to continue. Often imes the very fast of the parent's greatness will make him small, when otherwise he would pass as respectable in the crowd. Very few of our great statesmen have had sons to follow in their footsteps or advance beyond them. Of all the Presidents on y two have had sons in Congress. There was John Adams, whose son, John Quincy Adams, also President, filled a great and honorable Adams, also President, filled a great and honorable piace in the records of the House of Representatives. He, indeed, won more honor after his retirement from the Presidency than he and his family had acquired before. Then Gen. Harrison left his son, John Scott Harrison, to be a Know-Nothing representative from Ohio. The memory of any good he did there will be as short-lived as was the administration of his father. Few other statesmen of emhecace have been more fortunate than the Presidents. When they have died, their families have in most instances faded from public notice. Mr. Clay's care will be a season to the general rule, and to represent, not a district of Kentucky, but the gallant Harry Clay, the brilliant orator the sagacious politician, the patriotic statesman, whose swelling periods and generous enthusiasm carried all minds and won all hearts, will be as difficult a task as could well be imposed upon his son. A braver man than he might shrink back appatied from the werk, and a wiser head than his might be puzzled on such a mussion.

the werk, and a wiser head that on such a musion.

But what makes Mr. Clay's position peculiarly trying is, that he is not to support the policy of his father, nor a-seciate with the friends of his father. He enters Congress as a Democrat, and so did Henry Clay; but he gues there an adherent to President Buchanan, to whom Harry Clay happened to be opposed all his life lorg. While Henry Clay was a Democrat Mr. Buchanan was a Federalist, and by the time Mr. Buchanan was a Democrat, Mr. Clay was forming a party of which he remained the head till his death. On all important questions, Henry Clay and James Buchanan were artagerists; they stood so on Tariff, Public Lands, Banks and the Bankrupt Law, and especially and particularly upon the great issue now before the people—upon Slavery in the Territories of the United States. Mr Clay said in 1850 to the South, "I'lin any instance the power to carry slaves into the whom Ha before the people—upon Slavery in the Territories of the United States. Mr Clay said in 1850 to the South, "I fin any instance the power to carry slaves into the "Territories is guaranteed to you by the Codstitution, "I have been mable to perceive it." Mr. Banksonn says, "Slavery exists in Kanesa under the Constitution of the United States: " how sit could "ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery." The son of Henry Clay is therefore to deay what his father said on three questions, and to affirm what the Opposition intered; and how he will stand such a trial is to thow so clear; but everyboory will be interested to see what are his character and abilities, to know if there is any of the fire of the father descended to the son, and to hear if there is any of the spirit and eloquence of the father in the words of the son; to discover if he be only of the rame or really heir to the power also and the greatness of Harry of the West [Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO -It appears that the question of Slavery or No Slavery had much to do in the recent contest for Congressional Delegate in the Territory of New-Mexico, and that by the reelection of Mr Otero the Slavery party triumphed. A Pro-Slavery correspondent writing from Westport, Mo., to

The Richmond Enquirer, says: "I send The Santa Fe Gazette, published in New-"I send The Santa Fe Gazette, published in New-Mexico. You will find in it an account of the success of the Democratic party in that Territory. Judge Davenpert one of the Associate Judges of said Terri-tory, tried his hardest to defeat Otero, the Buchassa nominee for Congress. The people of New-Mexico generally are clamorous for his removal. I would be glad if it could be done. It is not an office of much duty, but it is of an important character. The mat-ter wears weight when it is known that Sr. Otero, whom I know to be an estimable man, is in favor of ter wears weight when it is known that Sr. Otero, whom I know to be an estimable man, is in favor of Slavery for New-Mexico. Davenport, Baird and others are against it, and this is the commencement of the question. New-Mexico is bound to be a Slave

State.
"The Kansas question I consider closed—the bat-teries of the North and South will next be turned upon

New Mexico."

This is the region of country which Mr. Webster This is the region of country which hir. We claimed to be so totally unait for slave laber, by geographical and geological character, that to exacute Slavery from it by Congressional enactment was entirely unnecessary. He regarded such legislation, in the constant of the country remacting the will of God; as this case, as merely remacting the will of God; as attempting to secure by statute what had already been divinely excreed. If we mistake not, this sentiment at that time found great favor at the South.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION .- About 4 o'clock last Satur-SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—About 4 o'clock last Satur-day afternoon, three young men from Boston named John Macden, Richard Ferguson and —— Brown, called at A. B. Wales's hotel in Weymouth. The young man in aftendance went out with Madden to get some cast for their horses, and Brown stood in the young man in attendance wert out with Madden to get some cais for their herres, and Brown stood in the door while Fergusen jumped over the counter and stole from the bar five dollars in bills and some change. Mr. Wales, who was in the cellar directly under the barreem, heard the movement above, and on coming up he missed the morey. Ferguson, on being charged with the their, took to his heels and hid among the with the theft, took to bis heels and and taken before Justice Hall, who sentenced him to three menths' in prisonment in the House of Correction, and he was conveyed to Decham jail the same evening.

[Boston Herald.

THE INDIANS OF ARIZONA .- The following is an extract from a letter received by Livet. Mo ery, from at officer of the army, stat ored at Fort Yums, Cal describing the la'e fight between several albed tribes

"Fort Yuma, Sept. 16, 1857.

"Ihe Yumas have been most droadfully beaten by the Maricopas, Pimos, and others. They have lost tot less than two hundred of the flower of their bivalry. The opposing parties were on one sife, the Yumas, Mohaves. Yampais, and Toato Apaches, and re or two Dieganos; on the other, the Maricopas, Fimos, and Papages.

Pimes, and Papages.

"The former party commenced the attack by burning some wigwams, and killing women and children belorging to the Maricopas. The grand battle was fought near the Maricopa wells [About 160 miles above the mouth of the Gia]. There were probably about 1,500 engaged on each side. The Yames and allies were completely round.

"We have not beard full accounts, and know notice of the losses of any tribe except the Yames.

thing of the lesses of any tribe except the Yamas. Scarce one of them left to tell the story; is fact, here they knew to thing of the affair until we told them.
We learned it from the Texas mail party. All the

Yen as are in mourning."

Another letter soys: "The Yumas and Mohaves suffered severely. Our old friend Soil Francisco, who see d as cur agent in rescuing Olive D Otmas from the Mohaves a year since, was hilled. Out of about one hundred Yumas who went to battle, only some six

or seven returned.

"The Pimos tave invariably beaten their enemies in battle. They are the dread of the Apaches, but generally friendly to the Mexicans and Americans. Occupying a beautiful and fertile portion of the valley of the Gia river they live in villages, cultivate large and the milest melans and agreements. crope of wheat, corn, cotton, miliet, melone kins. They grind their corn into flour m manufacture their cotton into blankets of

fabric.
"Thousands of emigrants have received their hospitality, and restored their broken down animals from

pitality, and restored their broken down animals from the granames of the Pia os.

"The severe punishment they have inflicted upon the wild tribes who attacked them will be regressed by ro one who has traveled through Arizona, or who uncerstands the Indian character.

"The letters from which I have made the aboventracts annonce the discovery of silver near the Gils River copper mines, just above Fort Yume; and also great deposits of rich copper mines on the Colorado, forty mines above the mouth of the Gila. There is no end to the mineral wealth of the new Territory."

INCENDIARY. - On Tuesday last, in Prince William Courty, Virginia, John Unterwood was found guilty of " uttering and maintaining that owners have no "rights of property in their slaves," and fined \$312 50.

The Brentsville Journal says:

"A motion was made for a new trial on the ground that the evidence did not justify such a verdict. Overruled by the Court. The defendant then moved to arrest the judgment on the verdict, upon the ground that the statute upon which the prosecution was founded is a void and unconstitutional act; which motion was also evertuled, and a bill of exceptions tendered to the voltage of the Court." ruling of the Court.

A FEARFUL JUDGMENT .- The Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Standard of a late date has the following extraordiporv statement:

"For some days past there has been a singular story sfloat in this community. Whether true or not, we are not prepared to say, but the information comes from such a reliable source that we are free to say there must be something in it. It appears that one day last week a man in the neighborhood of Mount Union, Hundingdon Co., while cleaning grain, suddenly discovered that the weevil had destroyed the greater part of it. This so exasperated him that he plasphemed the Saviour in such a willful, wicked and malicious mapper, that it will not bear patting in print. He left the barn and seated himself in a chair, where he bad remained but a few minutes before he turned to his wife, and asked her what she said. She replied that she had not spoken. "I thought," said he, "that "I heard somebody say that I must sat here till the "judgment day." It is now alleged that he is still sitting in the chair, unable to rise or speak with his eyes rolling, and totally incapable of moving his body. His family, it is said, has left the house, where he still remained seated in the chair on Saturday last!"

THE LATE FORGERY OF HAYTIEN BANK RILLS.—
It will be remembered that Capt Mayo of the American brig R. W. Packer, sailing between Boston and Cape Haytien, was arrested a mouth or two since at Cape Haytien, together with the steward of the vessel (a native of New-Hampshire), and Mr. Laroche, a merchant of the Cape, to whom the Packer was consigued, on a charge of having and passing counterfeit Haytien Government paper. The continued imprisonment without trial, of the two Americans was reported to the authorities at Washington, and it was announced the suthout trial, of the two Americans was reported to the authorities at Washington, and it was announced theree that a vessel of war from the United States would touch at the Cape to inquire into the matter. This announcement has reached Hayti, and as we learn by the subnooner George Millard, arrived at this port, has induced the Emperor to order the accused to Port-au-Prince for trial. The following is an extract of a letter dated Cape Haytien, Oct. 13:

"It is with regret that I have to inform you that Mr. Leroche, Capt. May, and the steward of the R. W. Packer, have been ordered to Port-au Prince under military escort to await their trial before the Crim na Court of that city. They will leave on he .5th, on board a Government schooler."

There is indisputable evidence in the hands of the friends of Capt. Maye, that the forgery was actually committed by a Haytien named Hibbard, who was a passenger or board the R. W. Packer, and who had the cauterfeits printed in Boston before leaving for the Cape. There is not the slightest evidence that Capt Mayo, Mr. Laroche, or the steward, were in any way connected with the transaction. way connected with the transaction. Hibbard is now in prison at Portan-Prince. By the Haytien law, the panalty for the crime is death.

THE FISHING BUSINESS—The bay vessels are coming home to Gloucester with small fares, and the prospects for the seventy or one housed sat still a sent are poor. The prices for fish are low, and the fissacial troubles have operated most disastrously upon the business of Gloucester, causing No. I markerel to drop \$6 per bbl. The commercial business of the town is very dull now, and the fail of sugar and molasses has been felt here most seriously, as some cargoes were purchased abroad at the inflated prices—which overstrained prices at least have ruined every extensive operator and herefitted no one but the foreign plenter. The merchants of Gloucester had no stocks on hard when the fail took place, and thus escaped heavy losses on all except their homeward bourd cargoes. Some six large square regard vessels are baused up here, and the schouners will be as fast as they arrive. The importations here this year have here large, comprising three ships with salt; eighteen barks and brigs with cargoes of sugar and milasses; one hundred and fifty brigs and schooners from the British Previnces, with cargoes of coal, wood, lumber, fish, &c. These arrivals, with the daily movements of three hundred fishing schooners, owned here, with the vessels coming here for repairs and from stress of weather, have given constant life and animation to this most covenient port. THE FISHING BUSINESS -The bay vessels are con

this most covenient port.

The pollock Fishing in our bay continues good, some of the boats taking from three to six tans is a night. They are worth romething over a cent a pound, including the oil. We believe this is the fifth year they have been on these grounds, some four or five miles from the bar, and what calls them there now we have not learned. They give profitable employment to all fishermen along the shore from Cape and to Wood-end, who will go atterthem. We are told that there pollock afford large quantities of cod oil for medicinal purposer.

Newburyport Herakl.

A Family Driven off by Fire and Poison.—
Mr. J. Mahorey a respectable farmer living in Essex
County, C. W., near Windsor has been driven from
the home with a large family neder the following disbolical circumstances: About three weeks ago, ave
calves, the property of Mr. Mahorey, which he had
placed together in one field suddenly stokened aed
died; a cow, also, which was in the same pasture, died
in a few days afterward. Suspicion was anomed, and,
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been successful had A FAMILY DRIVES OFF BY FIRE AND POISON .-

- Thanksgiving in Washington Cay, Nov. 26,